

INDO-CHINA

to Camfcodk*s needs, that would have attracted capital, has wholly **in** the realm of projects. Among the

constructions has been that of a palatial sanatorium for French

But perhaps it is the road building that caused the worst to flourish. Khmers **taken** far from home have kcked the **neces-**
sities of life and far beyond their quota of days, impotent to

and not comprehending the utility of what they were for. The Cambodian usually takes refuge in his poverty. Yet

even the Khmer worm can turn, not often but viciously on the rare when have finally aroused to violence. The

murder of the Resident **Bardez** is instni'Ctive as well as rare in Franco-Cambodian

The brutal tactlessness of this official who tried to collect in a Khmer on a religious holiday provoked his own demise.

Indirect are as much of a Hot on the escutcheon of Cambodian as in Aimam. Generally the Khmer is neither an opium nor an

addict, yet the government's measures to increase these

have a in France. These vices have spread to the country

districts^ whereas formerly they were principally confined to the Chinese.

Though the **revenues** increased as desired, there is something ironical

ia the habit of using **the cheaper** opium dross which **brings**

to the Treasury, which has a disastrous effect on **tike**

as ciime show. Perhaps the forces of righteous^

were by the failure to suppress the

Gaining **Farm.**

The Thirty-Six is a form of lottery which is played all over

and has a with the Khmers, Its pro-

fits go to principally the Chinese. Its effects are as

as do **not** even benefit the treasury.

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to justice, but not until 1891 a
to and Preaek
the soia getting under
way—even
to theof powers—die dual system
w«i did tbe French take orer be-
Uy w» left only
A of criminal and appeal¹
wm& set up. la thebid the